HONESTINDUSTRY BENEATH THE HEELS OF DISHONEST CAPITALISTS.

The Six Defaulting Representatives of Manuhe Six Befanling Representatives of Manufacturing Interests—The Life of an Honest Workman—In the Net of an In-xwenble Oligarchy—The Palaces on Thieves' Hill and the Hovels in the blums of Fall River,

FALL RIVER -A thriving manufacturing town, in 41 mints. Mass, on Mount Hope Bay. It contains at 52 cotton mills and the minutes of churches. Also a court house, jail, and public buildings.—Such Bask.

S. Angier Chace was born in Assonet. Mass, about fifty years ago. His parents occopied a prominent position in society. They were in comfortable circumstances. The reputation of the family was without a flaw. The son received a fine education. He attended Sanday school, was well versed in the cate-

chism, and became a useful member of the Congregational Church. From Assonet he went to Fall River. He was made a clerk on the New York and Fall River Steamboat Line. His New York and Pair River Steamboat Line. His suggester manners, devout dameanor, and business capacity won him many friends. He garried a daughter of Dr. Nathan Durfee, the head of one of the seven ruling families of Fall River. The marriage was the stepping-stone to fortune. After the death of Dr. Durfee the management of his vast estate fell into the hands of S. Angier Chace. In a few years Chace became Trensurer of the Union Mills, President of the Border City Mills, Treasurer of the Fall River Manufactory, a Director of the Fall River Steambont Company, a Director of the King Philip Mills, a Director of the Manufacturers' Gas Company, a Director of the Mas-Mills, and a President of two banks. A thriving man, he showered evidences of his gratitide upon churches and missionary enter-prises. He became the Wm. E. Dodge of Fall River. For years he was President of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was unusually active in Sunday school conventions He had a pride in the Durfee family, and took delight in casting lustre upon the name. He built a massive mansion on French's Hill, and filled it with the richest furniture. He was an ardent Republican. Employing indirectly over a thousand operatives, his mandate was law. They voted the Republican ticket. The party honored him and he honored the party by accepting its nomination for State Senator. The district was carried by a gratifying majority. No man in Fall River was more implicitly trusted. He lived in magnificent style, and reported at one time a yearly income of \$40,000. In a night his repuation was washed away. He proved a defaulter to the extent of \$1,000,000. The evidence was so clear that all his family influence failed to are him. There was no excuse for the crime. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to twelve years in State prison. He is now serving out his term in Taunton. His wife, however, still remains in his mansion at Fall River. George T. Hathaway is the son of honest but poor parents. He was born in a country town n Massachusetts. He receive i n liberal comregularly, learned his catechism by rote, and was probably justly regarded as an exemplary roung man. He went to Fall River and found thace climbing the ladder of fortune. He joined the same Congregational church, and took much interest in denominational matters. As he was remotely related to Chace, the latter lent him a helping hand. Chace made him a clerk in the Massasoit Flour Mill. Unlike his cerk in the Massasoit Flour Mill. Unlike his benefactor. Hathaway married a poor girl. She proved a true helpmate. Hathaway saw an opening for more mills, and was active in organizing new companies. He be-came rich, built a beautiful residence in the aristocratic quarter of the city, on French's Hill, and floated on the high tide of prosperity. He was also an active Re-publican politician, and gave Chace sub-siantial aid in his rece for the State Senator-ship. He hecked Transurer of the Border City publican politician and gave Chace sub-siantial aid in his race for the State Senator-falt. He became Treasurer of the Border City Mills, Director of the Fall River Manufactur-ers' National Insurance Company, Director of the Fall River Second and Declaration Company, Vice-President of the Board of Trade Director of the Osborn Mills, and Treasurer of the Sazamore Mills, He might have been termed the Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., of Fall River. No man stood higher in the commercial and religious community. His reputation melted like seal-ing-wax. He turned up a defaulter. At least \$1.000,000 had disappeared. Hathaway is now serving out a ten years' sentence in State

ruin, and his wife is now pendang.

Charles P. Stickney was born in comparative poverty. He had great natural ability, and a genial and generous disposition. His parents were honest and industrious, and brought the boy up in the way he should have gone. His perseverance and industry were remarkable. He married a daughter of Wm. C. Davol, one of the seven reigning families in Fail River, and quickly worked his way up to a nosition of great influence. He was an active member of the Bartist Church, and, like Cince and Hatte-

the Baptist Church, and, like Chace and thatiway, a conscientious Republican politician,
ito served two terms in the State Senate, and
was a prominent candidate for the Republican
momination for Lieutenant Governor of Massamissetts. He became Fresident of the Massamissetts. He was the Massamissetts of the Fall River Bine Director of the
Grante Mills. Director of the Cohern Mills.
Fresident of the Robeson Mills, and a director
mene or two banks. His wealth was rated at a
quarter of a million, and his integrity was unquestioned. He was proud of the Baptist
Courch, and the Baptist Church was proud of
him. He might have been termed the Simeon
B. Chitenden of Fall River. In an nour hesank to the level of Dutch Hoinrich. He was
accused of stealing outright \$60,000 from the
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River. The mother was a sister of oul Hoider
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and religious circles. He joined the Baptist Clurch, became the Superintendent of the Sunday school, and was active in forwarding all missionary enterprises. He was a fine vocalist. He sang in the choir. No man in Fall River Made a more fervid prayer at church meetings. After his marriage his wife's father presented her with a costly house and lot on French's Hill. Through the influence of her relatives he was made Trensurer of the American Linon Company, its business was conducted with apparent integrity and ability. Falmo became a director in the Fall River Manufacturers' Insurance Company, the Union Belt Company, and nearly a serie of similar associations. He was also an officer in two prominent banks, and President of the Board of Trade. Over \$50,000,000 of money passed through his heads while Treasurer of the Linen Company. He took a warm interest in politics, and the Republicans made him an Alderman. While a member of the Aldermanic Board he tried to close barber shope on Sundays, and wanted to stop all travel. Indeed, his picty was proverbial. He was modest and unassuming. To please his wife, he lived in splendor, but there was nothing showy about his person. Mrs. Palne is a worthy woman, fond of social grandeur, and unwilling to occup a rear rank in society. She had her servants, horses, and carriages, and was proud of her husband. Her conservatory contained rare exotics, and the house and stable were lavishly furnished. Paine's piety and commercial transactions won him the entire confidence of the community. H. B. Claffin does not stand higher in New York than Waiter Paine, Jr. Jr., stood in Fall River. In a day his reputation was blackened. No scouring can restore its brightness. After a treasurership of twenty-soven years he turned out a defaulter to the extont of \$150,000, as far as made public. Nay, more. The defaulter had thrown stolen money into the contribution box, and for fifteen years, Two sets of books had been kept, one for private and the cotter for public use. For fifteen years, two defau

areases in black, with son kossuli nat; and right cyelld a little drooping, as represented in planter spit.

Fall River, Aug. 21. D. S. Bandavias, City Marshal.

George H. Eddy was born in Swansey, Mass., about forty-five years ago. His parsents were in poor circumstances. George was given an average education. Industrious and persevering, he showed an aptitude for business, and began to climb the ladder of life. He first appeared in Fall River as a clerk in a grocesty. He saved his money, and in a short time opened a large shoe store. Honorable and just in his dealings, he did a good business, and amassed a snog little fortune. He joined the Episcopal Church, but was not remarkable for devoutness. Five or six years ago he was one of the foremest organizers of the company that built the Plint Mill. Mr. Eddy was made the Treasurer of the mill. His executive ability was quickly recognized, and his administration, though unsatisfactory to his employees, gave apparent satisfaction to his employers. Has neighbors say that he is a generous, kind-hearted man, but a little over-sanguine and enthusiastic in whatever he undertukes. He conducted the affairs of the mill with apparent honesty and fidelity. He married and lived within his means. He owned a next housenear French's Hill in a retired quarter of the city Government, and has represented the city in the lower House of the Legislature. He might have teen termed the S. V. White of Fall River. Studienly Mr. Eddy separation was swept away. A defalention of from \$15,000 to \$16,000 was discovered in his accounts. Mr. Eddy acknowledged that he had been speculating in cotton with mones belonging to the mill, but asserted that he had done so with the knowledge and assent of the Board of Directors. He claimed that he once netted \$5,000 on a transaction, and that he once netted \$5,000 on a transaction, and that he once the ease, and the true facts will probably not be brought to light.

Lohn Jones is an honest spinner who lived in

11.

John Janes is an honest spinner, who lived in Sixth-and-a-Half street, Fall River. He was born in Paiteney, Vt., about forty-five years ago. At an early age his father died, leaving a wife and four children. The widow was in failing health. Life was a bitter struggle. Her children learned to read and write, and before they were grown began to hew their own pathway in the world. Necessity made them industrious and a conscientious mother's watchfulness kep them honest. John got work in a cotton mill before he was fourteen. He went to Fall River at the time of the war. He had married a poor girl, and was already raising a family. The mills were overrun with work, and Jones had all that he could do. He was a good spinner, and he made good wages. He worked by the piece, and was paid his wages at the close of every The average was about fifteen dollars house owned by the proprietors of the mill in which he worked. The house was situated in a low and unhealthy locality, and the halls and cuthouses were not particularly neat. Mrs. Jones, however, kept her own rooms clean. Small flower pots sat on the unpainted window sills, and a bright colored rag carpet covered the floor of the sitting room. The house that stood near the open sinks of a row of out-houses supplied an acre of these tenement bouses with water. In the spring and fall the yard was partly covered with standing water. yard was partly covered with standing water. At times the stench was intolerable, Jones would have been glad to change his quarters, but the rules of the mill company required its employees to rent rooms in these tenement houses whenever there were vacancies. He paid eight dollars per month for the rent of four rooms.

The work of a spinner is very hard. The strain is constant and exhausting. None live to a very chi age. A strong man may work five days a week, but a sickly operative would not last over four days. Extra men take their places when resting, and the wages of the regular employee are curtailed so much at the end of the month.

last over four days. Extra men take their places when resting, and the wages of the regular employee are curtailed so much at the end of the month.

Provisions and clothing were high for some years after the war. Jones, however, managed to clothe and lead his family, and occasionally induke in a small luxury. His little girls attended Sunday school attreed in white frocks and blue ribbons, and attimes fropped pennies into the blate for the benefit of a mission. The Treasurer of the mill was their Superintendent. He led in the singlag fervently prayed for the children, and at stated intervals told the some sickness in Jones I small, but he lived comfortably, and saw little trouble up to the summer of 1874. Then his wages were reduced the near text that the demand for warps and prints had failen off, and prices were down. Jones and his fellow workmen prayefully accepted the reduction. Jones tried to live within his means. His framia wife increased her, patches and reduced her outlays. But at the beginning of the following year her husband's wages were reduced an arbitional ten per cent. Nor was this all. Fall had hardly opened when the wages of the employees were out down a third time. In eighteen months they had been reduced thirty ne cent. The prudent wife still trimmed her sails to meet the emogrance. Bedeforak and lamb disappeared from the table. The main say became bread and potatoes. Times were hard. Dectors bills must be paid. Wages had been reduced, but there was no corresponding reduction of the rent. One of the girls and a boy went into the mill. The law said that they should work only ten hours a day, but the Sunday school. Superintendent made them work twelve. More work was plied unon the should get of the women operatives. Where they had been reduced of the rent. One of the girls and a boy went into the mill. The law said that they should work only ten hours a day, but the Sunday School. Superintendent made them work twelve. More work was plied unon the should ders of the women operatives. Where they

the law, the storekeaper could have collected the money, provided Jones had made the assignment. The indiarnant clerk, however, would have retaliated by discharging the operative. There was only one way for Jones to get along. The clerk himself and deducted the sam from his wages at the end of the month. Jones learned that he was not the only innan thus favored by the clerk. Every day that disinterested gentleman took a score of similar orders to the same storekeoper, receiving a perceutage of from six to fifteen cents, all taken from the operatives' wages.

At the height of his religious Mr. Jones fell the second of the same store the form the operatives' made.

At the height of his religious Mr. Jones fell the second of whint is known as the Trustee and Assignment law of Massachusetts were unfolded to his same. Some fitnerant peddier had left a putent washboard at his house. Mrs. Jones said she had no use for it, but the peddier insisted upon leaving it, saying that he would call for it at a turns time. It was in the month following his interview with the clerk of the mill. One developed the same some the second was in the month following his interview with the clerk of the mill. One developed the second was at work the month following his interview with the clerk of the mill. One developed the second was at the second w

I ascended French's, or Thieves' Hill, as it is now called, on Aug. 22, and viewed the mansion occupied by Mrs. S. Angler Chace. It faces Prospect street. The ground covers two or more acres. Exquisite vases stand in the front yard. Bare trees stade the beautiful lawn. Tiny summer houses and rustic seats are em-bowered in the foliage. A painted target indicate that the inmates of the mansion enjoy archery. The top of a conservatory is visible below the trees, and gilded weathercocks an-nounced fine stables in the rear. Easy hammocks swing from the trees. The mansion itself is topped with an observatory. Its windows are of colored glass. Rich hanging baskets hang along the Corinthian balcony, and gaudy awnings shade the doors and windows. Pointed firs and rare shrubbery meet the eye in every direction. The view of the bay is magnificent. I am told that the house and stables are furnished in a manner befitting their surroundings. It is a residence that

would become a millionaire.

I went to George B. Durfee's house, in Bock street, the Fifth avenue of Fall River. It is large and magnificent. Its front is shaded by maples. The yard is laid out in exquisite taste. A costly stone fence shuts it from the greet the eye. A grand carriage way winds past the door. The mansard roof overlooks the

bay and the city. The mansard roof of the stable does the same. Fruit trees laden with golden pears and applies wave over the garden. Everything bespeaks laste and refinement. Cowper might call the pinea a paradise. Mr. Durlee, unlike Mr. Chace, still rides in his carriage and listens to the music of the karlydids in the maples.

I pussed on to George T. Hathaway's house. It is a princely building, at Rock and High streets. A grassy slope surrounds the house, and wide granite steps lead to the main entrance. It is national to the main entrance. It is national to the main entrance. It is national mansard roof commands a magnificent view of the bay of Mount Hope. Chaste railings ornament the veranda. The inside blinds are of black walnut. The yard is not so large as that of the Durlee mansion, and there are fewer shade trees. It is a residence for retired wholesale merchant.

I saw a pile in the distance that resembled a foudal castle. It was the residence of Walter Paine, Jr. Jr. The grounds take in the block bounded by Rock, Locust, Cherry, and High streets. Conservatory, stables, houses, steps, windows, balconies—all were massive. A garden for vegetables borders a tawn so extensive that it might serve as a race course. Fruit trees and choice ferns and shruts do the park. The view is unsurpassed in Fail River. That a man could think of living in such grandeur on a salary of \$2,500 a year and conscientiously superintend a Sanday school surpasses belief. It is a residence for a French Marquis of the olden time.

I next visited the home of Charles P Stikney. It stands on the main street, literally buried in shrubbery. Two fountains, ornamented with bronze figures, make music night and day. Bars flowers emit a sweet perfume. An iron fonce of a classic pattern surrounds the yard. This are flowers emit a sweet perfume. An iron fonce of a classic pattern surrounds to yard. A hothouse sets on the side of the hill in the rear of the dwelling, and there is a stable lower down. Quiet luxury is dutilized everyment. The fou

The Standard is printed in the interests of the mill operatives. After a careful investigation, I am satisfied that though its editor speaks feelingly, he is not untruthful. The facts bear out his assertions.

Mathy's Oystera—One quart, eighty fine stewing cyaters for twenty cents. One quart, sixty frying cyaters for thirty cents. Deepot, 41 Harrison st—Ade.

INSURANCE DISCLOSURES.

WHERE SUPERINTENDENT SMYTH HAS Names and Facts Set Forth to Justice to Com-

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—Superintendent Smyth of the Insurance Department, in response to inquiries to-day relative to the disclosures recently made as to the condition of certain fire insurance companies in New York City and tion was necessary to secure more watchful-ness and care on the part of officers and directors of companies. He was quite sure that the publication had had largely that effect, especially as it had proved that State super-vision—an attempt to abolish which happily failed in the last Legislature—was keen and vigilant enough not only to insure the safety of policy holders, but to detect irregularities in companies which their own officers and stockholders knew nothing of. He thought the warning would be salutary also upon those officials who are tempted to fraud by the ap-parent carelessness of superiors. He repeated that the publication had done effective service in the warning and advice which it conveyed. He had, however, received a large number of letters from the officers of various companies lished the names of the companies referred to. every other company and was injurious to those which had conducted their business uprightly and without irregularities. There was, he said, considerable justice in this, and he believed it would be fair and judicious to publish the results of the examinations of fire companies made since January 1, 1879, and, first, the names of the companies in which irregularities had occurred. Under these circumstances the Superintendent permitted your correspondent to draft from the notes of his examiners the accompanying details of the examination of the various companies referred to in the late publication of an interview with the Superintendent. It should be understood that the four companies following include all referred to in that interview:

ATLANTIC FIRE OF BROOKLYN.—The defalcation of the cashier, whose name escapes the recollection of the Superintendent, but who is under arrest in New York city, was about \$15,000. The company has reliaured its risks in the Home of New York, and is not transacting business. The company claimed a surplus, before its examination, in its report to the Department, of \$37,545,19. The examination showed an innearment of \$56,546,23, as follows: Aseets, \$389,575,18; liabilities, including capital, \$416,-122,04.

April 200. rightly and without irregularities. There was,

ment, of \$37.545.18. The examination showed an invairment of \$56.546.23, as follows: Ase-ta, \$359.575.18 ; Habilities, including capital, \$416.122.04.

Addition in this company on the part of Charles D. Harishorne, a former secretary, now dead, amounting to about \$16.000. Of this \$6,000 was made good by a surrender in part of his stock in the company, part in each, and the remainder in a note for \$10,000, which yet remains unpaid. This company has reinsured its risks in the London and Loneashire, and will not transact further business. The last statement of the company to the department showed act only a wiping out of this surplus, but an impairment of the capital, as follows: Assets, \$128.729.27 ; Habilities, including capital, \$282.621.50; impairment of the capital, as follows: Assets, \$128.729.27 ; Habilities, including capital, \$282.621.50; impairment fly \$40.00.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE OF NEW YORK.—The funds of this company were purfoined by a former President, Joseph L., Townsend, who is now dead. His poculations extended over ten years, and were never mistrusted or discovered by the directors of the company or by the Auditing Committee, which passed on his accounts, in accordance with the by-laws, certy quarter. The books were manuficulated by the President so that the balances would show correctly after the funds had been taken. At his death the Board of Directors gave his widow a bonus of \$1,000 and passed resolutions eulogizing his memory, and announcing that the bonus was given because of his medium and meritorious services. It is estimated that his defalcations reached between \$40,000 and \$50,000. The last statement of the company to \$21.884.39. The examination reduced that surplus to \$218.66, assuming the real estate of the company (64 Wall street, New York) to be worth \$100.000. The issuperintendent will to be worth \$100.000. The issuperive of the company (64 Wall street, New York) to be worth \$100.000. The issuperive of the company has been mentioned among those having hean examined by the department

Westchester. 171,770-34 38,192-05

The following companies show an impairment of capiful under the recent examinations. The statement shows also the regular showing of the same companies on Dec. 31,1879: Columbia, surplus, by report Jan. 1, 1879. \$11,126,34; by examination, \$13,090,23. The Emporium and Franklin have been merged. They show a united surplus of \$143,259.45, while the report in 1879 shows a surplus on the part of the Emporium to the amount of \$321,16, and an impairment of capital on the part of the Franklin of \$15,626,17. It should be understood that the surplus on examination in the case of these companies is made on the basis of a reduction of capital to \$200,000 on an amagamation of companies.

SOME OF MAHER'S SORROWS.

After a Fall from a House-Finding Rie Child in a Drunken Mother's Arms,

John Maher, a painter, fell from a scaffolding and struck an iron railing three stories below. His forehead was crushed in, and he was picked up for dead; but he recovered though a deep indentation was left just over his nose. He found that in consequence of the hurt the smallest quantity of alcohol made him dangerously crazy. So he took the total abstinence pledge, and for eight years was sober and industrious. He had seven children, and during last winter he lived with his family at 153 West Fifty-seventh street. John Parris occupled the story under him. Maher's wife liked beer. One evening she was drinking with a friend in her room. Maher entered and asked

beer. One evening she was drinking with a friend in her room. Maher entered and asked for a swallow of the beverage, but his wife rejected if. He persisted, and she threw the beer on the floor. He became angry, and, going to a neighboring barroom, drank two full glasses of whiskey. He felt his mind wavering, tried to get back to his room, and staggered against Parris's door. Parris eame out and struck him. Maher stabled Parris seriously in the throat. For this offence, on March 5, in the General Sessions he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to State Prison by Judge Glidersleeve for two years and a haif.

Judge Meddam, a Catholic priest, and others who knew of Maher's infirmity, induced Goy, Robinson to pardon him, and he was in this city on Saturday. He had a letter from his wife giving her address as 510 West Twenty-ninh street, but she had moved away. He visited two of his grown daughters who worked in a restaurant in Eighth avenue. They said that they gave their last month's wages to hier mother a few days before, and thought she lived somewhere in Tenth avenue. Maher continued the search until his attention was attracted to a drunken woman, around whom bors were crowded. He saw that she was his wife, and that she had a little baby, bora while he was in prison, clasped in her arms. He feared that she would injure the child, and tried to take it, but she noisily drove him away. Then a lady persuaded her to give it up. Maher took the baby, and Mrs. Maher staggered off, with two of her little children, who were with her. A third, a little boy, clung to his father. The baby was so pale and feeble Maher feared it was dead. In his confusion Mrs. Maher staggered off, with two of her little children, who were with her. A third, a little boy clunging at his coat. Maher hunted for his wife. For hours he searched in the streets, and then went to the Thirty-seventh street police station to see if she had been arrested. Maher showed his pardon to the across and whit he pallid baby and the tired boy.

"Here you no menoy?"

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS,—Calendar Will be called through by Judge Westbrook,
Mairis Court—Part I.—Nos. 2291, 2002, 9823, 470, 8525, 27, 8310, 3411, 3540, 3341, 3234, 3312, 1542, 3557, 17, 1871,

Phenomenou.

GEORGIA'S SINKING MOUNT.

ATLANTA, Aug. 25 .- The inhabitants of the northeastern corner of Georgia have been exercised for some weeks by the mysterious caving in of a part of Tugalo Mountain. The simple and illiterate country folks of the region are swift to attribute it to supernatural causes. It was with one of these that I made the trip from Mount Airy depot over fifteen miles of

"How did you leave old Tugalo?" I queried as we started for the scene.
"She were still a-settlin' when I were than the las' time."

When was that?" "That were las' Thursday. I tuck over two men from Atlanty ter see the sight. One of 'em was a pr'fesser of some sort 'at had a haver-sack of little tools an' tricks with 'em; but I'll

men from Atthauty for see the sight. One of one was a prifesser of some sort 'at had a haversack of little tools an' tricks with 'em; but I'll
just be dad-blamed, Mister, of that mountin aint
mightily outen repair!"

And from the subsequent description he gave
me I was prepared to see a very dilapidated
mountain.

After passing the head of the picturesque
Taliulah Falls we drove about three miles to
Tugalo Mountain. This is a detached spur of
the minor ranges which in this pagion seem to
support the Blue Ridge range. In the western
country this mountain would rank as a 'foot
hill." It is about 1,200 feet bigher at its loftlest
rouns at its western base. Its circumference at
the base is something over two miles, and the
slope on the side of the "cave-in" is decidedly
steep. The framework of the mountain is a
grayish-brown sandstone, abounding in this
part of Georgia, and is mingled with
very old rocks. The dip of the strata
is backward and downward from the
river front, evidence, as I understand, that the
ancient upheaval was along a line correspondfing with the course of the river. The mountain is well covered with a growth of mountain
pines and a few other trees common on these
ranges. There are no habitations on it, and no
fields open to cullivation near it.

During the recent spring, the thunder storms
in this region were of unusual number and violence, and electrical phenomena were abundant
and offentimes terriffe. Soveral times jutting
points and crags of the mountains were struck
by lightning, and immense boulders and fragments of the rock were hurled thundering down
the mountain steeps. The famous "Devil's
Pulpit," overhanding one of the falls of Talulah, was partially shattered into the chasm
below. The concussions were frequently so
violent as to shake the earth.

Shortly after a recent and unusually severe
storm, a gentlemm riding along the brow of
the western range of hills was looking across
the river toward Tugalo. Suddenly he halted
and doubted his sense of sight. He thought he
saw the

ward to tell of what he had seen. In Tallulah Falls Hotel's party was soon formed to visit the mountain.

They found that a part of the mountain, following a curve like that of a horscehoe, with the toe pointing up the side of the mountain, had settled from its position some eighteen feet at the highest point. At the two extremities of the curve, near the river bank, the depression was not appreciable, but a rod or so higher up, on both sides, it was as much as a foot in depth, and the measure then regidly increased to the extreme highest point, where it was eighteen feet as stated. The break was clear and unmistakable. It was not a gradual sinking of the inner pert of the mountain, but a sharely defined break and depression of the surface. Large stones imbedded in the soil, their major portion being in the depressed portion, had been carried straight down, the minor parts cutting their way through the face of the unmoved part of the mountain. This fact was further illustrated by the appearances at the two points where a wagon road around the mountain crossed the sunken section. On both sides the road was five feet above that part traversing the depressed part, and the road had been made wholly useless. Bocks, were moved from their ancient beds, and trees toppied head downward toward their former neighbors on the newly created bluff above.

If ound that the subsequent falling in of the dove.

I found that the subsequent falling in of the

company to the department exhibited a surplus to \$218.66, assuming the real estate of the company (64 Wall street, New York) to be worth \$100,090. The Superintendent will cause an appraisal of this property to be made at an early moment. The assets and liabilities are reported by examination as follows: Assets, \$331,815 94; liabilities, including capital. \$331,507.28.

Bhoadway First of New York.—This company has been mentioned among those having been examined by the department with the result of linding roundering and crevices underneath. The guily-like nature of some of these depressions would so indicate. To say that the sunken portion has almost reached a level with the lower edge is an exaggeration. It is due, doubtless, to the sum was fully restored, and the employee who had committed the irregularities, upon restortation and confession, and in view of his having a large family depending on him, was retained. Deputy Superintendent John A. McCall, Jr., himself recompany is in a most excellent condition, according to the examinations of the department, and its officers are men of sterling integrity. Its surplus over all liabilities, according to the last examinations of the department, and its officers are men of sterling integrity. Its surplus over all liabilities, according to the sate empty of the sate condition of six other companies upon examinations recently made, as compared with the statements made by the same companies last winter, as to their surplus:

Suplay, Suc. 1, 1879. Meximination of the first in the statements and surpless and cave-like chambers, formed by ledges of sandstone that have, in their upheavals, overlapped each other. These ledges, from well-strong made, as compared with the statements and proposed each other. These ledges, from well-strong made, as compared with the statements and surpless and cave-like chambers, formed by ledges of sandstone that have, in their upheavals, overlapped each other. These ledges, from well-strong made, as compared with the statements and surpless of

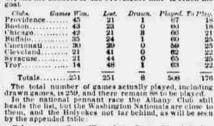
equal height, and iofitiest nearest the centre of
the mountain, and when the heavy roof fell in,
of course the greatest depression was at the
highest point. The cavity thus filled up was in
the mountain and not beneath it.

The theory advanced by Prof. Stephenson,
that the river ran into an old shaft sunk in the
edge of the mountain, and gradually washed
out the support of one-third of the mountain,
cannot be maintained in any respect. The old
shaft was filled up by sediments and deposits
long ago. No current has ever been known
under any part of the mountain. On the contrary, eddies were common around the northern
edge, and are still; the shoal water abreast the
mountain is the same now as previous to the
depression; there is no increase of humidity
in the depressed soil, as would be the case had
its under part fallen into water; and there have
never been any evidences of the debouchment
into the river below the mountain of any subterranean stream. All the physical and geological indications are in harmony with the explanation given by Prof. Little. The fact that
the breaks in the rock or sandstone, are not
along lines of stratification is accounted for by
the "dip" and its direction as above noted.
The sandstone has simply broken and crumbied down.

The depression measures thirty-seven acres.
Nothing like such an area has ever before been
known in the geological history of the country.

Brase Ball.

The close of August ends the fourth month of the League campaign for the base ball championship and the Association pennant, and leaves the Providence team are Association pennant, and leaves the Providence team in the van, with the Bostons second and Chicago third, as will be seen by the appended record. Buffulo may reach a closer position, but the others are practically out of the Beld, as tar as the pennant is concerned. This week the Chicago inhe comes East to play the Providence and on the result of the three games will tarrely dense, and on the result of the three games will tarrely dense and the chances of the Providence time to reach the goal.



New Harrord

The total championship games actually played is 138 including drawn games, leaving 24 to be played.

all out during the last ear:	1979.	and	ser the preceding
emestic orders	888,254,641 816,292	25 36 25	\$81,442,064,67 256,092,48 867,163,33 793,416,84 92,286,74 105,433,53
Totals Increase in 1879	90,495,094 Inders Puid.	97	\$80,400,071 73 \$7,005,003 24
Jomestic		(0) (0) (0) (1)	\$80,771,455,20 200,184,80 3421,250,18 488,512,70 50,765,72 7,871,42

Totals \$88,817,294 16 \$82,207,323 11 Increase in 1879 \$81,014,971 06

A six-dars' walking match by women was begun in the National Park, Stapleton, Staten Island, at an early hour yesterday morning. The prize announced is first. Yesterday, muler the village law, the managers of the show could charge to entrance fee, and accordingly the park was throughed with men and boys, who insistly encouraged the pedestrians, six in number, as, dressed in flaming costumes, they circled about the track. Hear there have dressly, beging and time keeping secured to be done by any and everybody.

BITTEN BY A COPPERHEAD.

One of the Bangers of Camp Meeting-Roy Mes. Detroet was Stung. From the Philadelphia Times.

READING, Aug. 31.—At the camp meeting of the Evangelical Association, near Sinking Springs, this county. Mrs. Mary Deitzel, aged 65. a sister of the Presiding Elder, the Rev. J. M. Saylor, was so badly bitten by a coperhend sanke this morning that she was brought to Reading in an unconscious condition. One week ago Mrs. Deitzel accompanied her brother, the Rev Mr, Saylor, to the large camp meeting in Krick's Grove, near Sinking Springs. About 125 tents were creeted, and various congregations from Berks, Lebanco, Lancuster, Montsomery, and Chester Counties were represented. Mrs. Deitzel had an anartment in the large family tent of Mr. Schmader. At 54 Mrs. Deitzel arms and went to the stove behind the tent. The tents are arranged in circular form, and behind such tent are the cooking utensils and stoves. The members of each family make their own fires and attend to their own ecoking, and the wives and daughters of many wealthy manufacturers and business men arcentirely without hired help in camp Mrs. Deitzel deaired to prepare an early breaklast. She reached down under the stove to get some kinding wood that had been withstrawn from under the stove Mrs. Deitzel deaired to prepare an early breaklast. She reached down under the stove to get to dry. When her left hand had been withstrawn from under the stove Mrs. Deitzel deaired to prepare an early breaklast. She awa drop of blood on the knuckle of the first flager of the left hand. She thought that probably a spinter had pricked her, or that a wood mosquito or a spider had stung her. As her hand and arm commenced swelling and getting stiff she became niarmed.

A search was made. Under the stove, in a coil was a poisonous copperhead snake. The finders instantly despitched it. It was 16 inches in length, and was quite thick. It was brown on top and flesh-colored underneath. READING, Aug. 31.-At the camp meeting

In length, and was quite thick. It was brown on top and flesh-colored undermenth.

From the Realing Engle.

The head of the copperhend is thick and triangular. It has a pit between the evo and the nostril. The upper jaw is furnished with polsonous fangs. The eyes are large; the parts about the eyes are bright and goiden, with a reddish tinge. The neck is small and the scales are smooth, the body thick, tail short and conical, ending in a horny tip. There are no rattles. The general color is nut-brown, with transverse bars of dark brown, narrowest in the middle. The under parts are flesh-colored, freckied with dark-brown and minute spots. Near the flanks are round, dark blotches. The snake profers dark places, and it is supposed it had crawled under the leaves during the night from a more remote section of the woods. Some supposed that it had crawled under the stove, a warmer place than the surroundings, but coperhead anakes prefer moist places. They feed upon lizards, frogs, mice, and small birds. Copperheads are more to be dreaded than the rattlesnake, as the copperhead gives no warning of its proximity. It is slow and clumsy, and an easy blow will kill it. Sometimes they are called "chunk-heads" and "deaf-adders." Their poison is yellow, acid, glutinous, devoid of taste, smell, and acridity, and is soluble in water. Sanko's fat is an antidote to its bite.

A Snake that Stands on its Tall-Kentucky's From the Lexington Transcript.

Big Sanke—Bird Stories.

Pross the Lexington Treascript.

The largest sanke ever found in Campbell Counts, Ky, was killed one day last week as the farm of Mr. Herman Carr, near Cold Springs. Several years ago a traveller along the road bordering mon Mr. Carr's farm reported having seen a snake, at the lowest entendation measuring ten teet, ran across the road a story distance in front of line, and disappear in the brush that grew by the fence. The man was advised to join a temperance society, and the whole affair was soon forgatten Early last spring one of Mr. Carr's cows was found deal in the stall. Although not chained, the animal heal the appearance of having been chuked to doesn't its forme protruding and there being a heavy mark around the meck. The strangest time was that its even were enten out. All efforts to solve the mystery of its death were out. All efforts to solve the mystery of its death were in the cow was found dead and similarly mutilated.

To-day a week ago, about have look in the morning. Mr. Carr, on going to his stable, was horror-straken by seeing a monster sinke coded about the neck of one of the cows, while the proor animal stood pastently, being longed to death. At the appearance of Mr. Carr the snake raised its head and darted out its fangs, and then slowly uncolled itself and childed away beneath a large pile of hay Mr. Carr at once raised the alarm, and within an hour several dozen persons gathered. The hay was removed with large torks, and when near the centre of the stock the snake was found. It was inclined to show hight and thou on the head of the fange, the same was the stock the snake was found to be eleven and a half beet in length, and as thick as a man's wrist. The skin will be stuffed and presented to the State Academy of Natural Science.

From the Burnet Bulketia.

Mr. S. S. Bowmer says that the following is a certain cure for snake hits, viz. Take the leaves from the cotton-wood tree, make a strong tea of the cotton-wood leaves, but he the part being and poured about a q

skin of the monster without stuffing.

Prom the Noshrille Assertion.

On Wednesday 2 fight between two geese occurred in a vacant lot on Summer street, near South Union. A fisck of geese were extracting from a large must have bird, when a strange goese made his appearance and began quetty grubbing. For some time the appearance of this stranger was not noticed, but at last one of the geese looked up and began quetty grubbing the interface, and, walking to be content a short consultation was apparently held, and one of the number approached the introduction of the number approached the introductions of the sumber approached the introductions of the second one of the number approached the introductions of the sequent actions indicated.

one of the number approached the intruder, and, as subsequent actions indicated, extended a challenge to combut. This challenge was promptly accepted, and the twobegen to fight, all the geoes surrounding the two and
cacking fercely. For about ten minutes the warrarcacking fercely. For about ten minutes the warrarwas waged fercely, and at the end of that time the intruder began to press his antagonist as hard that he took
refuge in flight. The intruder, safer tollowing his opponeut a short distance, returned to the spectators and
was received by them in silence. He raised his wings
and strutted around, cacking all the time. The whole
crowd then followed the vanquisted goese, hissing and
striking at him with their mouths and forcine him away.
The victorious intruder was seemingly taken into full
membership, their former companion being banished.
The process of grubbing in the mind hole was then resumed.

From the Johnstonian Horse,
A little child, whose parents were compleved in one of
the most respectable families in Jacksonville, was in the
hird daily. Ere long the child was taken sick and
the bird daily. Ere long the child was taken sick and
the bird daily. Ere long the child was taken sick and the
bird daily. Ere long the child was taken sick and the
bird daily. Ere long the child was taken sick and the
bird daily. Ere long the child was taken sick and included while the child shedy was trying upon the
child daily. While the child shedy was trying upon the
colling board, the hird was seen to perch upon the slat of
the window blind, pour forth one of its most thrilling
some, and then fill away. Some time after this the body
of the little bird was found dead upon the Goog and,
was placed upon the collin of its little
frend and interred with it in the same grave.

Mrs. Kallock at her Wounded Husband's Side. Promise Eightia.

The intelligence was conveyed immediately to Mrs. Kalboch, who went instantly to the side of her wounded husband. She who has lout been known as one of the noblest women who ever fived, to-day proved the reference of the bravest and most heroic. She did not give way to the territies strain et anguist, but with first courage set about alleviating the sinferimes of her his-band. She gave orders distinctly to the attendants. In one minute she was bending over the prestate form of her dissiand, the next minute she was bending over the prestate form to zet this and that, the next instant she talked to zet this and that, the next instant she talked to refeds, clearing the opening for fresh sir, and here her sell grandly and hereically. She southed the anguish of her young boy, consided him with hore, and gave orders to inform her daughter Annie, a young lady at the right of the first of the first of the first at San Rabet. Her oblest son, Isaac, at Sonora, was also summoned to come at once.

cracked, and is now useless.

Resolutions approxing Deniy Kearney's course were
adouted at a small meeting of the National Later party,
at Hamilton Park, yesterday.

The entries for the Brighton Cop. race, \$2,000, 24,
miles, for Thursday, Sept. 4, at Brighton Boach, are
Bramble, Portinia, Misser, Clara L., and Franskin. A picture frame and a glass and shell case, containing views on the Hudson, in relief work were stolen of Saturday from the reception room of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn.

thing felt by the merchants of war. According to Educational Log Stand radionals.

In the meeting of the Temperance League vesterday the Rev. Daniel F. Tracey said that he rame from a city of 12,000 inhabitants, where not a recognity exists, and where there was not a push solicement, because the prople do not drink alcoholy. This was Viberand, S. J.

Mr. Sankey said, before singing "The Ninety and Nine," and the Gospel termerance meeting last evening. "All dooped laymins should be some in the same spirit. The hierar should feel the lesson that is taught. There is not a symmetric that was not intended by its author to impress some great truth.

White taking John Amterson to the Myrtle avenue, Prooklyn station house yestenday morning. Following Mission was attacked by "Padding" Gilroy, who struck was subsequently rearressles. Secaped, but the former was subsequently rearressles.

William Edward, an expolectional, was found druck in West Twenty-lith street on Saturday evening, and free was subsequently rearressles. Successed, but the former was subsequently rearressles. Successed, but the former was subsequently rearressless. Successed, but the former was subsequently rearressless. Successed, but the former was relieved to the success of the subsection State of Saturday evening, and free was subsequently rearress, and for the first of the subsequently subsection State of the subsequently subsection State of the subsequently subsection State months on Blackwell's Island will just suit you."

Jackies Dury, at the Vorkeitle Police Court vectories, sealenced Henry Stewart to six months on Blackwell's Island will just suit you."

Jackies Dury, at the Vorkeitle Police Court vectories, sealenced Henry Stewart to six months on Blackwell's Island to do do the late of the late of the late of Philip Grate, at 602 Ninh avenue. Stewart the bar of Philip Grate, at 602 Ninh avenue. Stewart the bar of Philip Grate, at 602 Ninh avenue.

THE REV. DR. SIMPSON'S CASE

DRIVEN FROM TEX IS BY MEMBERS OF THE INVISIBLE EMPIRE

and Barns Burned-The Murder of the Rev. James Gellyard-A Reign of Terror. In the First Place Methodist Church in Brooklyn, vesterday, the Rev. Dr. Simmson of the Methodist Church South preached in the morning. He had been advertised in Brooklyn newspapers of Saturday to tell how he had been driven from Texas by members of the "Invisible Empire," as the Ku-Kiux call themselves in Texas, because he had tried by political agita-tion to secure protection in his neighborhood for all men whose opinions were opposed to the political opinions of the majority. In getting away from his persecutors, the preacher said, he received injuries from which he yet suf-

political opinions of the majority. In getting away from his persecutors, the preacher said, he received injuries from which he yet suffered. It is certain that the preacher moved about with difficulty in the pulpit, and that he was weak and trembling from a recent siekness. Until very recently be has been sick in bed for many months. He came to New Yeark for treatment nearly a year ago, and that was hat a few months after his coming from Texas. Yeaterday was his first public address of the kind since his coming North.

The murder of the Rev. James Gellyard, Dr. Simpson said is his sermen, was what induced the speaker to write, in June, 1878, to the Attorney-General in Washinston, and ask whether protection could be obtained in Texas for those who believed in and practised free speech. The answer of the Attorney-General was in substance that redress could be had only from the State authorities. The speaker had writen during Grant's second administration, and had received the same answer from the Attorney-General. Then the Republicans in and around Will's Point, Van Zanett County, where Dr. Simpson lived, privately agreed to meet in a large building near Will's Point, used sometimes for a church, and often for a schoolhouse, to protest against the apathy of the Federal Government in protecting the Southern Republicans in Texas. Some of the opposing party got wind of the meeting unknown to the Republicans in Texas. Some of the opposing party got wind of the meeting unknown to the Republicans in Texas. Some of the opposing party got wind of the meeting in known to the Republicans in Texas. Some of the opposing party got wind of the meeting in the southern Republicans in Texas, some of the opposing party got wind of the meeting in the server in the hall, and Dr. Simpson had read the letter from the Attorney-General, a shot was fred that killed the Chairman. Simmons, where he stood on the platform. Shots were then fired began. He was shot, and has since died.

How many were in the all sever knew the hall and into th

ministers alwanic-free nat. Fandy Hook... 7 53 Gev. Island... 8 42 Hell issue... 10 04 Arrived-Sunnay, Aug. 31.

Sa City of Filenburg, Ellis, Lowes.
Sa Maas, Paast, Robertam.
Sa Harder Chieflam, Mechel. Newport.
Sa New York, Quick, Galveston.
Sa Wyanoke, Couch, Bichmond, City Point, and NorSa Wyanoke, Couch, Bichmond, City Point,

Ss Wyanoke, Couch, Michimond, City Point, and Jok.
Ss Lampers, Henderson, London,
Ss Abemarle, Hujhers, West Point and Norfolk,
ils Northme, Berry, Boston,
Shin Codmidat, Pirusell, Antwerp,
Shin Steintora, McHutoth, Swayy,
Hark Margarett, Evitera, Newry,
Hark Margarett, Evitera, Newry,
Hark Pricross, Olsen, Varmonth,
Bark Pronces, Hill, Colombo,
Bark Thomas Brooks, Wauch, St. Jago,

Bark Themas Brooks, Waugh, St. Jago.

ARRIVED OUT.

MOTILES, Aug. 31.—The Alian Line steamship Peruvian, from Quebec Aug. 22. for Liverpool, has arrived here.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Hamburg-American Line steamship Weshshalla, from New York Aug. 21, for Hamburg, has arrived off the Lizard.

HAVE, Aug. 30.—The General Transatisnique Line steamship American, from New York Aug. 23, arrived here at 7 this morning. SAILED FROM PORRIGS PORTS.

Hanners, Aug 31 -The Hamburg American Line steam-hip Wieland sailed for New York to-day.

Business Motices. Rupture Cured by Dr. Marsh's Treatment-

Allen's Benin Food Cures Nervous Debility Citz. 1,240 Broadway; Crittenton, 76th av.; Al

ENGAGED.

ENGAGED.

Brooklyn, E. D., to Ad-lph Hess of Brooklyn, E. D. No parts given.

COREN-RANO.—In Pluidelphia, Pa., Aug. 27, by the Rev. S. Mornis, Samuel Colon to Miss Levits Hann.
GRIEVE—TRAVER—Ang. 25, by the Rev. George D. Satthievs, Benry Grieve of Lafayette, Dul, to Lizzio Traver at New York entry.

F. Halliffer—M.RACH, E.—Di. Wednesday, Aug. 27, at H. Halliffer—M.RACH, Church, by the Rev. C. J. Giose, Theories J. A. Hambert to Josephine Speacher demarker of the late Napoleon Marache, Esquicher demarker of the late Napoleon Marache, Esquicher Marache, Exp. Lat., Theories J. A. Kingshury, John M. Kemp to Annie Amelie, and Maracher at Rechard to seather to the first Rechard to seather to the officiating clery man, at the residence of the bridge percent to Miss Carrie A. Perry, Mr. E. 1988, Bed of Philadelphia to Miss Carrie A. Perry, describer of the officiating clery man, at the residence of the bridge anther.

DIED.

DIED.

GLEASON.—On Smiday, Anc. 31, Eilen, the beloved rife of Michael Gleason, aged 50 years. Notice of the timeral hereafter.

Special Motices.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

THIS INSTITUTION WAS REQULARLY INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES IN 1988, FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY SIVE YEARS, TO WHICH CONTRACT THE INVIOLABLE PAITH OF THE STATE IS PLEDGED, WITH A CAPITAL OF \$1,0000, TO WHICH IT BASSINCE ADDED A RESERVE FUND OF \$25,000 IT NEVER SCALES OF POSTPONES. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION HAS AL-GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION HAS ALWAYS TAKEN PLACE MONTHLY, AND ON THE SEGOND TUESDAY,
SEPTEMBER #

1.857 PHIZES TOTAL \$10 000 CAPITALS, \$20,000,
\$10,000, \$5,000, \$20, 100,000 FLUEETS, TWO \$20 DOLLARS: HALVES ONE #11 DOLLAR, APPLY TO M. A.

LARS: HALVES ONE III DOLICAR: APPLYTO M. A. DAUPHIN POST OFFICIE BOX OUR. NEW ORLEANS, LA. OUR SAME AT HIS EBGADWAY, NEW YORK.

KEEL'S SHIFTS.

KEEL'S SHIFTS.

KEEP'S COMMON Shirts, marks to measure. The very head that can be profilered at may give, sax itself, cartiferinal pressions of invalues of Keep's pastent cartiferinals Dress Sintis, the very head that can be unshowed at any alice, stay for Easily Bushest by any lettle state. KEEP'S ISIN SHAW THE LARL SHIP SHIP SHAWLES THE SHAWLES HOSTERN THAW THE ELLIS, the very best path or either adversed, \$1.20 a gain. HAND-KERCHHESS, HOSTERN, THES AC All goods warranded. Semillar and crimbins mained from Callar Buttander Semillar shows the first the Goods warrander Callar Buttander Semillar Callar Buttander Semillar shows the first the Goods warrander Semillar Semillar Callar Buttander Semillar Semillar Now Stores.

617 Brand Way, Sew York, 34 Fullan as, Brooklyn, 1229 Brand Way, Sew York, 34 Fullan as, Brooklyn, 1229 Brand Way, Sew York, 34 Fullan as, Brooklyn, 1229 Brand Way, Sew York, 34 Fullan as, Brooklyn, 1220 Brand Way, Sew York, 34 Fullan as, Brooklyn, 1220 Brand Way, Sew York, 34 Fullan as, Brooklyn, 1220 Brand Way, Sew York, 34 Fullan as, Brooklyn, 1220 Brand Way, Sew York, 34 Fullan as, Brooklyn, 1220 Brand Way, Sew York, 34 Fullan as, Brooklyn, 1220 Brand Way, Sew York, 34 Fullan as, Brooklyn, 1220 Brand Way, Sew York, 34 Fullan as, Brooklyn, 1220 Brand Way, Sew York, 34 Fullan as, Brooklyn, 1220 Brand Way, Sew York, 34 Fullan as, Brooklyn, 1220 Brand Way, Sew York, 34 Fullan as, Brooklyn, 1220 Brand Way, Sew York, 34 Fullan as, Brooklyn, 1220 Brand Way, Sew York, 34 Fullan as, Brooklyn, 1220 Brand Way, Sew York, 34 Fullan as, Brooklyn, 1220 Brand Way, Sew York, 34 Fullan as, Brooklyn, 1220 Brand Way, Se

SPECIAL TRADE NALE OF SECONDS

TOOLER, WARRY & S. W. New York.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.
COLIC PAINS, CRAMPS, SICK BLADACHE, SOUR
STOMACH, DYSHEPSIA, and RHEUMATISM are readity cared by asing
RENNES PAIN KILLING MAGIC OIL.
Reader, if you have never creek but most valuable
remady and have any doubte around its dimer all we chain
to it wall and get a sample bottle, tree charge, at
Depoit, 60 Military at.

Prices cashed, information furnished. Dichest rates and for spanish than to be to compute the Access to Well St.

TAYLOG A. VI. Mankers, 11 Well St.

FATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, she Canadian and European jubush promote sea edge charges moderate. We have be discussed in the caperior for the control of t